REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND STATUS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHHATTISGARH, UTTARAKHAND AND JHARKHAND – A COMPARATIVE STUDY

(2000-2024)

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STATE OF THE ART

Political development, a complex and multifaceted concept, lies at the heart of societal progress. It encompasses the evolution of institutions, attitudes and values within a nation's political power system. In this proposed research, we dive into the nuances of regional aspiration and political development, exploring its dimensions, challenges, and implications.

The proposed research tries to examine the political trajectories of three states established in the early 21st century, with a primary focus on how these states have addressed regional administrative needs and fostered development for previously marginalized populations within the larger region. In 1956 India's States Reorganization Commission was established and it suggested that state could be divided on the basis of language which will be easier for administration and based on those recommendations of commission, several linguistic states were carved out.

Initially many demands for new state were based on the basis of language, however when the trend for creation of state on the basis of language felt apart and new states started to be created on the basis of developmental and administrative issues. In 2000 three new states was created on those issue. Chhattisgarh was created on 1st November 2000, on 9 November 2000, Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh, and on 15 November 200 Jharkhand was create out of Bihar

Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand gained their statehood around the same time; their development and their instability in the politics has led to multiple political regimes in both Jharkhand and Uttarakhand in spite Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh both have been heavily dominated by the backward classes their political development and their political clashes are very different form each other. Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were created to empower tribal and hill communities, historically marginalized by regional movements.

Creation of these states was created by its socio-political issues and not by linguistic homogeneity. Chhattisgarh was formed with seven districts from Madhya Pradesh. The formation of Uttarakhand realized its longstanding aspirations for its native populations of Kumaon and Garhwali for its greater autonomy for its people, it was created out of the 13 districts from Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand was separated from Bihar with 18 districts.

The political development of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand since their formation in 2000. Each state had different reasons for its creation, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand were aiming to address their regional needs and tribal development. Uttarakhand aimed to develop its hilly regions which were left out.

Politically, Chhattisgarh has been the most stable with only four Chief Ministers. Uttarakhand and Jharkhand have seen frequent government changes, with Uttarakhand having ten Chief Ministers and Jharkhand twelve. Jharkhand also has the shortest average Chief Minister tenure.

Parties play a different role in each state. Chhattisgarh has a two-party system with NDA and UPA, while Uttarakhand and Jharkhand have more complex political dynamics with regional parties playing a different role.

Despite being tribal-majority area, Chhattisgarh's initial statehood demand came from the nontribal areas. Uttarakhand has no significant tribal population, whereas Jharkhand struggles to ensure tribal rights and development in infrastructure despite its purpose for creation.

All three states face developmental challenges, Chhattisgarh battling with Maoist insurgency and Uttarakhand hand trying to balance equal development across its regions. Jharkhand trying to ensure tribal rights and inclusive development.

Overall, the three states' political development shows distinct paths despite their similar initial goals. Chhattisgarh has more stability, while Uttarakhand and Jharkhand face multiple instability. All three states need to address regional disparities, tribal representation, and sustainable development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Dharmendra Kumar Neeraj (2013) in his paper entitled "*Policy and politics behind creation of new state in India"* published in "Asian journal of multidisciplinary studies" it deals with the social movement in India that have been based on regional identity in electoral politics and demanded political autonomy for new state within the federal system, these states are formed to better represent the local tribal communities, whose demands and interests had been showcasing by extensive regional social movements. However, this paper fails to analyse the role of few social movements and regional political parties. Additionally, it does not address the long-term consequences of the political situation.
2. Anidita Adhikari and Vasudha Chhotray (2020) in their paper entitled "*The political construction of Extractive regimes in Two Newly created Indian states: a comparative analysis of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh*" published in "Development and change" they looked at how these states handle mining and resource extraction in India. Both Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are one of two states which are rich in minerals that were created in the year 2000. Even though these states are quite similar, they have different ways of dealing with the resource extraction. It looks at three things: the history and political organization of the states and how well their institutions function, and how people resist mining projects. This study also shows a detailed comparison of how the creation of new states in India affects how resources are extracted. It also finds that while the states had different approaches in the past, they are becoming more similar recently. However, it neglects the changing political landscape after its formation, which has impacted the political development of these states.

3. Louise Tillin (2011) in his paper entitled *"Questioning borders: Social movements, political parties and the creation of new states in India"* published in "Pacific Affairs" he pointed out how demands for self-governance within India's federal system have headed to form multiple new states. He focuses on recent statehood movements which are driven by ethnic identity, it questions that if this approach improves representation for marginalized groups. While this paper analyses the process of creating new states, its focus is only limited to the formation, this restricts the scope to study deeper of the social and political dynamics that unveils after the formation of new states. This paper

neglects the continuing influence of social movements and the changing roles of various regional political parties in the newly formed states.

4. Mohit Karla (2021) in his paper entitled "*Uttarakhand Political Instability: A bane of small states" published* in "International journal of humanities and social science invention" examines why Uttarakhand, despite being formed 20 years ago, hasn't achieved self-sufficiency. Political parties haven't had a clear plan for the state's development. Uttarakhand is a beautiful mountain state, but it needs the government's help in several areas. Many young people are leaving their villages because of a lack of jobs and opportunities. The study highlights the need for responsible tourism and construction practices in the mountains. These haven't been given enough attention. Along with unemployment and people leaving the state, lack of electricity and proper roads are major concerns for voters. This research calls for political parties to address their shortcoming.

5. ShubhraGururani (2014) in her paper entitled "*Geographies that make resistance*": *remapping the politics of gender and place in Uttarakhand, India"* published in "Himalaya, the journal of the association for Nepal and Himalayan studies" she explores the social activism of rural women in Uttarakhand. She examines the major factors behind women's role and analyse critical role in the 1990s regional autonomy movement for creating new state. While the movement connected with many other issues of caste and electoral politics, women's participation played an important role. Their support in this movement showed that they were not only passive followers but, they also actively participated and connected their own experiences of marginalization to the bigger cause. This bigger movement scope by encouraging a wider range of issues. Mainly, this paper argues that these women were motivated not by desire but to return to those traditional values. They were motivated for a modern future and a strong new regional identity. This paper conclude with a new feeling of hope and excitement for its people, suggesting that this event marked a new way for the formation of new state. However, it fails to acknowledge the feeling of betrayal for many residents that have experienced due to the movement not achieving the region's full demands.

6. ArtaranaGochhayat, (2018) in his paper entitled "*Identity Politics in India: A Theoretical Perspective"* published in "semantic scholar" he Identified politics as a way

of understanding social movements that gained traction in the late 1900s. It focuses on groups of people who share a common identity, like caste, religion, or gender, who faced historical injustices. These groups often come together to fight for equal rights and challenge things like discrimination and oppression. These movements for women's rights, rights for Dalit and Adivasi, and movements for LGBTQ+ rights. He even calls for regional autonomy or separatism can be seen as identity politics. It also explores how academics in social sciences and humanities study identity politics. It looks at different theories on how group identities form. It then examines how identity politics plays out in India, focusing on things like caste, religion, language, and region. But this only paper presents politics as a one-dimensional challenge, neglecting the potential of political processes to empower marginalized groups. Furthermore, the proposed solution of mutual respect, while seemingly idealistic, fails to address the inherent power imbalances that fuel identity conflicts.

7. Nanjundamurthy (2020) in his paper entitled "*a study on the impact of regional parties on national policies*" published in "Aegaeum Journal" shows that India is described as the largest democracy in the world, described by a multi-party system that overlooks by the (EIC) Election Commission of India. It also shows a key feature of this system that the presence of numerous regional political parties, focusing mainly on their regions and representing their regional interests. These political parties operate with the national parties making significantly impact on national policies. Regional parties has prioritize local issues which are not fulfilled by the national parties rather it fuelled with the broader goals of national parties. Regional parties provide a major voice for local concerns within India's diverse demography. However, it fails to acknowledge how national parties maintain dominance in certain states, often overshadowing regional aspirations in favour of national issues

OBJECTIVES TO BE INVESTIGATED

- To analyse regional and political dynamics to analyse the political landscape of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand

- To Assess Governance Structures to evaluate the governance structures in Chhattisgarh, Uttarkhand and Jharkhand.
- To Identify key factors Drivers of Stability and Instability that affect to political stability or breed instability in Chhattisgarh, Uttarkhand and Jharkhand.
- To Evaluate Policy Impacts to assess how policy decisions and political developments influence the overall stability of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand
- To conduct a comparative analysis of the political trajectories of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand since their formation as separate states.
- To analyse the role and influence of Regional Parties in Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand.

PROBLEMS TO BE INVESTIGATED

- How does Political Instability and stability affect Political Development in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand?
- How does political instability impact economic growth despite rich natural resources across these states?
- How do frequent governmental changes affect economic policy consistency and investment in confidence?
- How do the socio-political conditions compare across these states?

HYPOTHESIS

- Political instability is a threat to the political development in Jharkhand and Uttarakhand
- Ethnicity and Tribal Dynamics has Influence Governance Structures in Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand
- Political stability has influenced Chhattisgarh's economic progress and good governance
- Role of the regional parties have made a major impact in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand politics

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research design will include the study of regional aspiration and political development of Chhattisgarh Uttarakhand and Jharkhand, to understand how regional desire for separate state have influenced the political behaviour in these states. This proposed research aims to conduct comparative case study to understand its regional aspiration political stability, economic growth and political development.

The proposed research will follow the following Research methodology:

- **Historical Method** will be applied to understand the socio economic and cultural factors that influence the regional aspiration and status of Chhattisgarh Uttarakhand and Jharkhand before their creation on how demands were formed and what led to the formation of new states.
- **Descriptive Method** will be applied to describe the initial stage of Chhattisgarh Uttarakhand and Jharkhand and its conditions, their governance structure in all three states, their economic development and development of political parties in this region. Qualitative as well as Quantitative will be used to employ a mixed methods approach to investigate the relationship between political stability and economic growth in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand.
- **Comparative Method** will be applied to compare Chhattisgarh Uttarakhand and Jharkhand on various levels of political development, economic growth and challenges that hurdles its developmental goals and how its regional aspiration have similar motive but different method since its formation.
- **Analytical Method** will be applied to analyse the data to understand the outcome of Chhattisgarh Uttarakhand and Jharkhand and examine the trend of political change and economic development and study the effectiveness of policy to identify the shift of change in regional aspiration and analyse factors driving regional aspiration and how far they have accomplished their goals

TOOLS TO BE USED IN DATA COLLECTION

This proposed research will utilize both Primary Data as well as Secondary data to formulate its outcome.

- **Primary Data** collection will be approached through a cluster sampling method. Random Selection: four constituencies will be randomly chosen, then Cluster Sampling will be used for the population to be divided into geographically defined clusters out of which two will be reserved constituency and the other two will be unreserved; one from each different states, within each chosen constituency, and a stratified sampling approach will be employed. This involves dividing the constituency population into rural and urban areas. A structured questionnaire will be developed to gather data from the selected sample. The questionnaire will be designed to address the specific research questions of the project.
- **Secondary data** will be used to collect various data of Government records like policy documents, legislative debates, and reports can offer insights into how political instability affects policy formulation and implementation. Archival materials from NGOs, think tanks, and research institutions can provide valuable qualitative data on socio-economic issues and public perceptions related to political instability. Analyse news articles, editorials, and opinion pieces from regional and national newspapers to understand public discourse on political instability and its economic consequences. Examine transcripts of political speeches, press conferences, and televised debates to gauge political actors' perspectives on the issue.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Proposed Research on regional aspiration and political development sheds light on the impact of statehood for these regions. This research can help us understand how statehood addresses regional imbalances and aspirations for better representation. It can also explore how political development has been impacted by creating smaller states, particularly examining if governance has become closer to the people. Additionally, the research can investigate the progress made on various issues and remaining challenges. Finally, it's important to analyse

how statehood has demonstrably affected political participation and cultural identity of tribal and marginalized communities.

RESEARCH GAPS

A significant amount of research has been done on the political landscape and economic performance of various states before its creation came into existence. However, a big margin of lack of data is unavailable in these states, also there seems to be a gap in understanding how these political factors directly influence the economic future, or prospects, of these states. No recent investigations have been done after the formation of these states; the political gaps and the economic slowdown while the rest have been performing well shows the need for a study in this field.

TENTATIVE CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter 1:	Regional aspiration and Political development - A Theoretical Perspective
Chapter 2:	A comparative overview of Issues and objectives of the formation of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.
Chapter 3:	A Comparative analysis of the Status of Political Development of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand before and after its inception
Chapter 4:	Political Stability and Economic Growth of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand since 2000: A Comparative Analysis
Chapter 5:	Findings and Suggestions
Chapter 6:	Conclusion

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